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This application is a 371 of PCT/FR03/01901 06/20/03

The invention relates to circularly polarised antennas, and more exactly antennas that have a revolution radiation pattern around an axis and that have a maximum radiation in the plane perpendicular to the direction of this axis.

The invention relates more specifically to patch technology antennas.

The concept of the printed antenna (or patch antenna or microstrip antenna,) appeared in 1953 with DESCHAMPS [1], and the first embodiments were produced in the 1970s by HOWELL and NUNSON [2].

Patch or printed antennas bring together all the aerials made in accordance with a technology that consists in placing a metal conducting wire above a ground plane. This metal conducting wire constitutes the radiating element of the antenna and is of reduced dimension and may be arbitrary in shape. In practice, it is often of a simple geometry such as a square, a rectangle, as disk, or a ring.